

CARRANZA ACCEPTS MEDIATION; U.S. AND HUERTA AGREE TO STOP FIGHT PENDING NEGOTIATIONS

**Mediators' Next Move Will Be to Urge
Armistice Between Revolt Leader
and the Provisional President**

**WASHINGTON THINKS VILLA
INDUCED CHIEF TO ACCEPT**

**All Americans in Southern Mexico Reported Safe
—Fifth Brigade Lands at Vera Cruz
and Funston Takes Charge**

Diplomats Urge Huerta to Resign.

VERA CRUZ, April 30 (Thursday).—Refugees who arrived here last night from Mexico city say that the diplomats are urging Huerta to resign. The dictator conferred for three hours on Friday night with Sir Lionel Carden.

The refugees also say Huerta is fortifying and provisioning the Citadel and the National Palace and has summoned reinforcements from the north.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Carranza has agreed to become a party to the mediation proceedings now under way between this Government and Mexico.

The United States and Huerta have consented to what amounts to an armistice pending the mediation negotiations.

The mediators are moving now to obtain an agreement between Huerta and Carranza for the suspension of internal strife in Mexico while efforts are being made for a peaceful solution of the present crisis.

Overtures have been made by this Government to both Huerta and Carranza to bring about the establishment of a neutral zone near Tampico for the protection of the big foreign oil interests there.

These were the developments in a remarkably encouraging day for the South American diplomats who are trying to bring about a peaceful settlement of the differences between Huerta and the United States and the restoration of orderly constitutional government in the republic of Mexico.

Carranza's acceptance was by all odds the most favorable development that has occurred since Huerta gave his assent. The acceptance of the Constitutional leader of the principle of mediation was unconditional, although like the United States and Huerta, he will have his stipulations to propose when suggestions are finally called for by the mediators.

Predict Early End of Fight.

The favorable attitude of Carranza means more than a possible adjustment of the differences between the United States and Mexico. As viewed in Washington, it foreshadows the cessation of hostilities in Mexico in the near future, and a real effort by Huerta and Carranza to agree upon a plan for the rehabilitation of the Government of Mexico under the forms of the Constitution.

The news of Carranza's acceptance was flashed to Washington early this evening and immediately made public by the representatives of the Governments of Brazil, Argentina and Chile. It was welcome news to officials in Washington. For several days they have been viewing with grave concern Carranza's apparent indifference to the efforts of the United States to bring Huerta to terms.

There was no doubt in Washington to-night that Villa has had considerable reason to do with bringing a favorable response from the Constitutional chief. Carranza's general has openly leaned toward the United States in the present crisis, and apparently journeyed to Chihuahua yesterday to tell Carranza that he must enter into the mediation programme.

While the South American mediators have not yet secured a definite agreement for at least temporary peace between Carranza and Huerta, this is practically certain to follow from Carranza's acceptance.

Carranza has not figured in any way in the quarrel between President Wilson and Huerta and the President himself had already made it clear that his grievance is with the Mexican dictator as an individual, and not with the Mexican people. The only purpose, therefore, in making Carranza a party to the mediation proposals was to bring about a settlement of Mexico's internal strife. That can only be accomplished through the declaration of an armistice pending negotiations and Washington was firmly of the opinion to-night that Carranza had realized this fact when he gave his assent to the mediation programme.

The mediators already have proposed to Huerta a cessation of hostilities between him and Carranza, and there is good reason to believe that a similar suggestion went out to the Constitutional chief as soon as his note of acceptance had been received.

The statement announcing Carranza's acceptance said that Secretary

Bryan had been informed by the A. B. C. mediators that Carranza "has accepted the principle of mediation and expressed willingness to hold further conferences."

The question was raised to-night as to whether or not this stipulation in regard to further conferences indicated a possible reservation by the Constitutional leader. It was said on high authority, however, that Carranza's acceptance was regarded as unconditional and that conferences apparently referred to further details in the carrying out of the mediation programme.

Carranza Agents Surprised.

Carranza's representatives in Washington seemed to be considerably surprised by to-day's developments. They insisted that Carranza never would agree to a temporary halting of hostilities, but they have been saying for two days that he never would consent to mediation.

While Secretary Bryan denied this afternoon that there had been any definite armistice between the United States and Mexico, he made it apparent that a general understanding was in effect which would result in an entire halt of hostilities pending the present negotiations.

This Government could hardly enter into anything as formal as an armistice when it has contended vigorously from the start that no state of war existed between this country and Mexico. The suggestion for a definite understanding in this direction came from the mediators this morning, when Ambassador da Gama of Brazil called at the State Department.

This Government consented readily, with the condition, however, that assurances were to be given that in addition to a halt in military operations there would be no civil uprisings against American citizens or other toward incidents which might prevent peace. In other words, the United States pledged itself to maintain the present military status quo provided there was no necessity for immediate operations to protect American life.

A similar request for an armistice was wired to Huerta through Senator Rlane, the Spanish Ambassador, who is representing the Huerta Government in Washington.

Under such an understanding, in accordance with international usage, neither the Huerta Government nor the United States would cease its preparations for war, but actual hostilities in the field would be prevented and also any further extension of a military movement by either side.

While the United States already has made it clear that it is willing to agree to such an understanding, it is doubtful if any formal communication has yet been received from Huerta.

Envoys Asked to Plead With Wilson

Developments here to-day indicated that the mediators are somewhat concerned over the conditions which President Wilson will impose in the negotiations about to begin. The President will insist that in any settlement of the difficulties between this country and Mexico Huerta must go and constitutional government be restored.

It was learned to-night that the mediators have approached the representatives of European Powers in Washington and asked them to intercede with President Wilson in an effort to modify his conditions so as to make a successful conclusion of the negotiations possible.

It is understood that the good offices of Germany, France and England were sought in this connection, but that the negotiators met with a flat refusal from these Governments to undertake any such mission.

The Governments of England, France and Germany already, however, have

Continued on Sixth Page.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
Special bottles for outgoing steamers.—Ado.

SHEEHAN NAMED IN BRIBE CASE

**Woman's \$100, She Thought,
Went to Waldo's
Secretary.**

SWEENEY IS ACCUSED

**Disclosures at Trial of Po-
liceman Skelly Before
Justice Seabury.**

MONEY IS PAID BY PROXY

**Resort Keeper Under Pressure
Tells How Supposed Col-
lector Called for Cash.**

The names of Winfield R. Sheehan, secretary to Police Commissioner Rhineland Waldo, until he left office, and of former Police Inspector Dennis Sweeney were brought out yesterday at the trial of Policeman John J. Skelly before Justice Seabury in the Supreme Court, Criminal Term.

Skelly, who was attached to the West 100th street station house when Capt. Zimmerman, now retired, was in command, is charged with taking a \$65 bribe from Alice Walker, who swore she paid the money to run a disorderly house in 3 Manhattan avenue. This was in August, 1912.

She swore that a man who gave her the name of Mr. Norton had called and asked for \$100 and that supposing he came from Mr. Sheehan she paid him money.

This testimony was given by Miss Walker in answer to questions put to her by Clark L. Jordan, counsel for Skelly. Miss Walker attempted to evade answering the questions and appealed to Justice Seabury, who directed her to answer. The question that brought about the testimony was:

"Name those to whom you paid money."

Forced to Give Names.

"Must I tell?" asked the witness, appealing to the court. At that moment Assistant District Attorney Weller objected to the question. His ground of objection was that the answer would relate to an investigation now being made by the District Attorney's office. After the judge had ruled the question was repeated and Miss Walker answered:

"Mr. Norton."

"Q. What about Norton? Who is he? Where is he? A. I have no idea where he is."

"Q. Where was he from? A. Why, he was supposed to be the collector for Mr. Sheehan."

"Q. Mr. Sheehan? Who was Sheehan? A. At the time he was secretary to Commissioner Waldo."

"Q. That is, you paid money to the representative of Commissioner Waldo? A. Yes, sir."

"Q. The secretary? A. Yes, sir."

"Q. How much did you pay? A. Only once."

"Q. How much? A. One hundred dollars."

Mr. Jordan then continued his examination by asking the names of any other persons to whom she had paid money. She replied that she had given money to a man known to her as John Cooper.

"Q. Who was he? A. He first said he came from the Comptroller's office and then said he represented Inspector Sweeney."

"Q. What authority did Cooper give you? A. He said he had been sent to me by a friend of mine named Jerry Brown. He told me he could take care of me for \$50 a month, and I made two payments."

Works Now As a Nurse.
Miss Walker, who was stylishly dressed, gave her age as 27 and said she was now in decent employment as a nurse in a city in Virginia. She appealed to the court again for protection from making the name of her employer public. The judge held that she need not give it. She said she was a graduate nurse from the Garfield Hospital in Washington and finally came to New York, where she went into the business of operating disorderly houses. She admitted employing as many as fourteen girls at a time.

Miss Walker then went on to tell the jury how she had first seen Skelly in the street. He had been pointed out to her by a friend. She testified that he first took her Manhattan avenue flat in August, 1912, and demanded \$65 a month for the privilege of running the business there.

"When he first called," testified the witness, "he told me he had been sent to investigate a complaint against me. I told him I hoped he would not make any trouble for me and he wanted to know why. I told him I was very friendly with Inspector Sweeney and told him we had been paying his men. He told me 'That's absurd.' Then he said 'I am Capt. Zimmerman's right hand man and am the only one that can do anything for you.'"

At the time of the appearance of Skelly, Miss Walker said, she had but one steady girl in the place. She was Florence Holloway. She heard a great deal of the conversation and corroborated the first witness. After explaining things to Skelly the witness swore the officer said:

"He said he would put me down as a nurse and Miss Holloway as a salesgirl. Then he told me it would cost me \$65 a month to run a disorderly house there. I asked him if that was the best he could do and he said it was. I told him that was too much for us to pay."

"I said to him, 'Can't you do better?' and he replied, 'No, they are raising hell down town and it's the best I can do.' Then I agreed to the plan and when Skelly came around for the money he agreed I paid him from a roll of bills that

15 MORE DEAD IN COLORADO MINE WAR; SAY MILITIA FIRED TENTS AT LUDLOW



**Vicious Fighting on Both
Sides Marks Final Day Be-
fore the Arrival of
Federal Troops.**

Fifteen more men were killed yesterday in two battles in the Colorado strike district. One battle was fought at Forbes, near Trinidad, and the other at Walsenburg, where the fighting had already been continuous for forty-eight hours. Many wounded were carried away.

The total casualties since the strike was begun on April 20 are estimated at forty-seven killed and forty-four wounded.

Violence was added to yesterday's fighting because of the approach of Federal troops sent by President Wilson from Wyoming and Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Troops have already arrived at Canon City. It is expected that when they assume full charge of the strike districts the fighting between strikers, mine guards and militiamen will cease.

At the inquest into the burning of the tent colony at Ludlow witnesses testified that militiamen set fire to the tents, which caused the terrible loss of life there, and that they fired continually at the Ranch House, where the refugees were huddled for safety.

The United Mine Workers of America in a statement said Mr. Rockefeller's statements regarding the union's share in the strike were inaccurate. The union said it was willing to arbitrate the grievances.

Charges against Mr. Rockefeller were reiterated in Congress. Representative Kendall upheld the Rockefeller's, saying he himself had a severe struggle with unionism in his mattress factory.

PIERCE FIGHTING AT FORBES.

**Ten Killed There and Five More at
Walsenburg Dead.**

DENVER, April 29.—At least fifteen lives were sacrificed to-day in what the strikers, mine guards and State militia believed their last opportunity to battle for the supremacy of the Colorado coal fields. Federal troops will take charge of the situation early to-morrow.

The fact that two troops of cavalry have reached the border of the troubled district has apparently stricken the hearts of combatants on both sides with terror, but it also inspired the desire of each side to be in command when the Government soldiers enter the field early to-morrow.

Two battles were waged to-day, one at Forbes, fourteen miles north of Trinidad and six miles south of Ludlow, and the other at Walsenburg, where at dawn to-day fighting had been in progress for forty-eight hours. At Forbes ten men are known to have been killed. The bodies have been recovered. This is believed to constitute the total death list there.

At Walsenburg three bodies have been recovered and two more are lying on a hillside. Thus far no one has dared to try to recover them, although a truce was declared at 6 o'clock this evening.

The number of injured at Walsenburg cannot be accurately estimated. At Forbes six wounded men were taken off the field after the battle had subsided.

The total number of men killed and wounded to date in the strike war, which started on April 20 at Ludlow, is as follows:

At Ludlow—Dead, 25; wounded, 6.
At Forbes—Dead, 10; wounded, 7.
At Walsenburg and vicinity—Dead, 5; wounded, 15.

At Louisville (northern field)—Dead, 2; wounded, 6.
At Chandler—Dead, 1; wounded, 3.
At House—Dead, 1; wounded, 3.
At Aguilar—Dead, 3; wounded, 4.
Total—Dead, 47; wounded, 44.

It is considered certain that many of the wounded have not been reported owing to inability of civil authorities to reach the scene of the battle near Walsenburg to-day.

Inquest on Ludlow Victims.

In no other parts of the disaffected district was there any serious trouble to-day, although fighting throughout almost all of the strike zone was in progress nearly all night. Aside from the Forbes and Trinidad battles, the most dramatic of the day's events was the inquest begun over the bodies of the twenty-five victims of the Ludlow battle, including fourteen children and two women.

Dr. Asa Harvey, physician for the union, testified that after the fire in the tent colony at Ludlow had virtually subsided and while the women and children lay in the safety pits the militiamen applied torches to the in-



MINE GUARDS ON DUTY.

MILITIAMEN READY FOR ACTION ON TOP OF BOX CARS AS THEY WERE RUSHED TO LUDLOW.

MRS. PEARL JOLLY, LEADER OF WOMEN OF STRIKE COLONY.

Scenes in the Colorado Mine Strike War

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flammable canvas. The physician told the coroner's jury that he and Frank Bayes, a ranchman, witnessed the deed.

The ranch house, in which many of the women and children refugees from the colony sought shelter, he testified, was under the troops fire during the greater part of the day. He exhibited a bullet, which he declared smashed through a window and landed spent on the floor of one of the rooms in which a number of women and children huddled.

The physician also exhibited a white flag which he said he carried with him on a trip from the ranch to a water tank near the colony where a man was reported to have been wounded. The flag showed the marks of five bullets, the first of a continuous fusillade from the militia's line which, according to the physician, drove him to cover under an embankment and held him there for almost an hour. When he reached the water tank, he declared, the injured man was dying.

The civil investigation of the Ludlow disaster was commenced unexpectedly this morning by Coroner B. H. Sipe and District Attorney J. J. Hendricks.

Dr. Harvey said he arrived at the Bayes ranch about 10:30 o'clock on the morning of battle and found the ranch house crowded with refugees. "The troops were then shooting directly into the house, but not at the tent colony," he declared. "They were elevating their rifles in an evident effort to reach the house in which the women and children were being quartered."

"I got out into the open and raised my white flag. The next moment a storm of bullets swept around me and I dodged back against a bank."

"Finally, the firing slackened and I ran to the shelter of the bridge which crosses the Colorado and Southern tracks just north of the tent colony. Under it I found a wounded man dying. But the strikers told me of another who was in a cellar near the water tank. The cellar turned out to be a railroad well about thirty feet wide and eighty feet deep, equipped with stairs leading down, interrupted by large platforms. This place was crowded with women and children."

"Overhead swept a storm of bullets from a machine gun and from the militia's Springfield and Winchester. I am certain that explosive ammunition was used by the troops."

"The firing continued until dark, when under cover of a passing freight train the women and children made their escape down an arroyo to the hills."

"The fire in the tent colony commenced at about 1:30 o'clock that night, according to the physician, after he had returned to the Bayes ranch house."

"It broke out first at the southwest corner," he declared, "next to the railroad tracks. A store tent burned and the big tent which was used for amusement purposes followed. Then the fire died out."

"It was renewed an hour and a half or two hours later by fire which seemed to break out in many places at once. The flames could not have leaped from tent to tent in the creation of this blaze, the distances being too great. The fire raged until the major part of the camp became a marsh of glowing embers. The next morning, however, some of the tents were standing. Mr. Bayes and myself were surveying the ruins and we saw troops enter the colony with oil and after saturating the tents which remained upright ignite them. They soon were also reduced to embers."

"The firing in the Bayes ranch continued until 2 o'clock that afternoon in spite of the fact that women and children were quartered there."

**State Troops Said to Have
Poured Shot Into Ranch
House Where Refugees
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Rancher Bayes, when interrogated by the jury at Ludlow, told substantially the same story. The inquest will be resumed to-morrow.

The Battle at Forbes.

The battle at Forbes began about 5 o'clock this morning. Four hours later, with the big mine devastated at a tremendous property loss, the strikers, 150 in number, left the hills to the east, west and south and marched back to camp, reaching Trinidad about noon. The defenders numbered only 40.

The dead at Forbes are:
S. A. Newlan, mine blacksmith.
Jack Smith, miner.
Ed Kessler, miner.
Three unidentified strikers.

Three unidentified Japanese and an unidentified negro.

The sole defence of the mine property, which extends for more than a mile along Forbes Canon, five miles from the militia camp at Ludlow, was that of Nichol's force of guards and miners, fighting from below and greatly outnumbered.

When the strikers swarmed over the hills above Forbes, their presence threatening destruction of the camp below, the men at the mine spring instantly to the defense. They were expecting the attack. Supt. Nichol expected for protection to the militia camp at Ludlow, to Trinidad and Denver.

The principal defense of the camp was a machine gun, mounted on a hill above the superintendent's office at the mine proper. It was effective for about half an hour when it became choked. Supt. Nichol ordered three men to take charge of the handle and the rest of the gun was secreted after the fight. The men, with the handle were among the mine guards missing at noon.

Below the hill on which the machine gun was mounted near the searchlight, Supt. Nichol stood at the telephone from 5 until 6:45 o'clock and tried to get help. At 6:45 the wires went down. Then, Nichol, with two men who stood by him, dashed up the hill to cover.

Women and Children Safe.

The women and children at the mine were safe from the bullets, Nichol having ordered them into an abandoned mine tunnel of the hill below the machine gun. A rock wall was hastily constructed by the men when an attack on the mine by strikers was believed imminent.

During the fight, the men who defended the camp say, three strikers were seen to fall and roll down the hill. The wounded strikers were taken back to Trinidad by their comrades.

Six men from the mine were captured

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